

PIT

2. Strong; forcible; energetic.
- Yet the with *pitby* words, and counsel sad,
Still strove their sudden rages to revoke;
That at the last, suppressing fury mad,
They gan abstain. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
- I must begin with rudiments of art,
More pleasant, *pitby* and effectual,
Than hath been taught by any. *Shak. Taming of the Shrew.*
- Many rare *pitby* faws concerning
The worth of astrologic learning. *Hudibras.*
- This *pitby* speech prevail'd, and all agreed. *Dryden.*
- In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pitby*;
for he was a plain home-spun man. *Addison.*
- PITTABLE.** *adj.* [*pitoyable*, Fr. from *pity*.] Deserving pity.
- The *pitiable* persons relieved, are constantly under your
eye. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
- PITIFUL.** *adj.* [*pity* and *full*.]
1. Melancholy; moving compassion.
- Some, who have not deserved judgment of death, have
been for their goods fake caught up and carried straight to
the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible. *Spenser.*
- A fight most *pitiful* in the meanest wretch,
Past speaking of in a king. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
- Strangely visited people,
All swollen and ulc'rous, *pitiful* to the eye;
The mere despair of surgery he cures. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
- Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew?
For freedom with afflicted language sue. *Sandys.*
- The convenience of this will appear, if we consider what
a *pitiful* condition we had been in. *Ray on the Creation.*
2. Tender; compassionate.
- Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,
Or Edward's soft and *pitiful*, like mine. *Shakesp.*
- Be *pitiful* to my condemned sons,
Whose souls are not corrupted. *Shakesp.*
3. Paltzy; contemptible; despicable.
- That's villainous, and shews a most *pitiful* ambition in the
fool that uses it. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*
- One, in a wild pamphlet, besides other *pitiful* malignities,
would scarce allow him to be a gentleman. *Watton.*
- The accusations against him contained much frivolous mat-
ter or *pitiful*. *Hayward.*
- This is the doom of fallen man, to exhaust his time and
impair his health, and perhaps to spin out his days and him-
self into one *pitiful* controverted conclusion. *South.*
- Sin can please no longer, than for that *pitiful* space of time
while it is committing; and surely the present pleasure of a
finful act is a poor countervail for the bitterness which begins
where the action ends, and lasts for ever. *South's Sermons.*
- If these *pitiful* thanks were answerable to this branching
head, I should defy all my enemies. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
- What entertainment can be raised from *pitiful* a ma-
chine, where we see the success of the battle from the be-
ginning. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*
- PITIFULLY.** *adv.* [*from pitiful*.]
1. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion.
- He beat him most *pitifully*; nay,
He beat him most unpitifully. *Shakesp.*
- Some of the philosophers doubt whether there were any
such thing as sense of pain; and yet, when any great evil has
been upon them, they would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as
other men. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
2. Contemptibly; despicably.
- Those men, who give themselves airs of bravery on reflect-
ing upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pitifully*
in their own. *Clarissa.*
- PITIFULNESS.** *n. f.* [*from pitiful*.]
1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion.
- Basilus giving the infinite terms of praises to Zelmane's
valour in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardoning, commanded
no more words to be made of it. *Sidney, b. ii.*
2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.
- PITILESLY.** *adv.* [*from pitiless*.] Without mercy.
- PITILESSNESS.** *n. f.* Unmercifulness.
- PITILESS.** *adj.* [*from pity*.] Wanting pity; wanting com-
passion; merciless.
- Fair be ye sure, but proud and *pitiless*,
As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate,
Finding a tree alone all comfortable,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruin. *Spenser.*
- Hadst thou in person ne'er offended me,
Even for his fake am I now *pitiless*. *Shakesp.*
- My chance, I see,
Hath made ev'n *pity*, *pitiless* in thee.
Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss,
Nor fear your kisses can restore my breath;
Even you are not more *pitiless* than death. *Dryden.*
- PITTYANCE.** *n. f.* [*pitance*, Fr. *pitancia*, Italian.]
1. An allowance of meat in a monastery.
2. A small portion.
- Then at my lodging,
The worst is this, that at so slender warning

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- You're like to have a thin and slender *pitance*. *Shakesp.*
- The ass saved a miserable *pitance* for himself. *L'Estrange.*
- I have a small *pitance* left, with which I might retire. *Arb.*
- Many of them lose the greatest part of the small *pitance*
of learning they received at the university. *Swift's Miscellanies.*
- PITUIT.** *n. f.* [*pituite*, Fr. *pituita*, Lat.] Phlegm.
- Serous exhalations and redundant *pituite* were the product of
the winter, which made women subject to abortions. *Arb.*
- PITUITOUS.** *adj.* [*pituitosus*, Lat. *pituitous*, Fr.] Consisting
of phlegm.
- It is thus with women, only that abound with *pituitous* and
watery humours. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*
- The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness, wateriness
and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting and laborious
breathing. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*
- PITY.** *n. f.* [*pitie*, Fr. *pia*, Italian.]
1. Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or
uneasiness.
- Thou hast scourged and taken *pity* on me. *Job, xi. 15.*
- Wan and meagre let it look,
With a *pity*-moving shape. *Waller.*
- An ant dropt into the water; a woodpigeon took *pity* of
her, and threw her a little bough. *L'Estrange.*
- Left the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded by their
maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender sense of
pity and compassion. *Calamy's Sermons.*
- When Aeneas is forced in his own defence to kill Lausus,
the poet shows him compassionate; he has *pity* on his beauty
and youth, and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of na-
ture. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
- The mournful train
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,
Besought his *pity* to their helpless kind. *Dryden.*
2. A ground of *pity*; a subject of *pity* or of grief.
- That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do
witness it. *Shakesp. Henry IV.*
- Julius Cæsar writ a collection of apophthegms; it is *pity*
his book is lost. *Chastair.*
- 'Tis great *pity* we do not yet see the history of Chastair.
Templ.
- See, where she comes, with that high air and mien,
Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen,
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden.*
- What *pity* 'tis you are not all divine. *Dryden.*
- Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it
That we can die but once to serve our country? *Addison.*
3. It has in this sense a plural. In low language.
- Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary, 'tis a thou-
sand *pities* it should be discountenanced. *L'Estrange.*
- To **PITY.** *v. a.* [*pitoyer*, Fr.] To compassionate; to pity.
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- When I desired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they
took from me the use of mine own house. *Shakesp.*
- He made them to be *pitied* of all. *Psalms, cvi. 46.*
- You I could *pity* thus forlorn. *Milton.*
- Compassionate my pains! the *pities* me!
To one that asks the warm return of love,
Compassion's cruelty, 'tis scorn, 'tis death. *Addison.*
- To **PITY.** *v. n.* To be compassionate.
- I will not *pity* nor spare, nor have mercy, but destroy
them. *Jeremiah, xiii. 14.*
- PIVOT.** *n. f.* [*pivot*, Fr.] A pin on which any thing turns.
- When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight
balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
- PIX.** *n. f.* [*pixis*, Lat.] A little chest or box, in which the con-
secrated host is kept in Roman catholic countries. *Hammer.*
- He hath stolen a *pix*, and hanged must a be. *Shakesp.*
- PIZZLE.** *n. f.* [*quasi pizile*.] *Minsheu.*
- The pizzle in animals is official to urine and generation.
- PLACABLE.** *adj.* [*placabilis*, Lat.] Willing or possible to
be appeased.
- Since I fought
By pray'r th' offended deity I appease;
Methought I saw him *placable* and mild,
Bending his ear. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
- Those implanted anticipations are, that there is a god, that
he is *placable*, to be feared, honoured, loved, worshipped
and obeyed. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
- PLACABILITY.** *n. f.* [*from placable*.] Willingness to be
appeased; possibility to be appeased.
- PLACABLENESS.** *s.* appeased; possibility to be appeased.
- The various methods of propitiation and atonement shew
the general consent of all nations in their opinion of the
mercy and *placability* of the divine nature. *Anonymous.*
- PLACARD.** *n. f.* [*placard*, Dutch; *placard*, Fr.] An edict;
- PLACART.** *s.* a declaration; a manifesto.
- To **PLACATE.** *v. a.* [*placare*, Lat.] To appease; to reconcile.
- This word is used in Scotland.
- That the effect of an atonement and reconciliation was to
give all mankind a right to approach and rely on the pro-
tection and beneficence of a *placated* deity, is not deducible
from nature. *Forbes.*
- PLACE.**

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- PLACE.** *n. f.* [*place*, Fr. *piazza*, Italian; from *platea*, Lat.]
1. Particular portion of space.
- Search you out a *place* to pitch your tents. *Deut. i. 33.*
- We accept it always and in all *places*. *Acts xxiv. 3.*
- Here I could frequent
With worship, *place* by *place*, where he vouchsaf'd
Preference divine. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*
- I will teach him the names of the most celebrated persons;
who frequent that *place*. *Addison's Guardian, N° 107.*
2. Locality; vicinity; local relation.
- Place* is the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any
two or more points considered as keeping the same distance
one with another; and so as at rest: it has sometimes a more
confused sense, and stands for that space which any body
takes up. *Locke.*
3. Local existence.
- The earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found
no *place* for them. *Revelations, xx. 11.*
4. Space in general.
- All bodies are confin'd within some *place*;
But the all *place* within herself confines. *Davies.*
5. Separate room.
- In his brain
He hath strange *places* cram'd with observation. *Shakesp.*
6. A seat; residence; mansion.
- The Romans shall take away both our *place* and nation. *Jo.*
- Saul let him up a *place*, and is gone down to Gilgal. *1 Sam.*
7. Passage in writing.
- Holca faith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me;
which *place* proveth, that there are governments which God
doth not avow. *Bacon's Holy War.*
- I could not pass by this *place*, without giving this short ex-
planation. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
8. Ordinal relation.
- What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first *place*
both of credit and obedience is due. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*
- Let the eye be satisfied in the first *place*, even against all
other reasons, and let the compass be rather in your eyes than
in your hands. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
- We shall extinguish this melancholy thought, of our being
overlooked by our maker, if we consider, in the first *place*,
that he is omnipresent; and, in the second, that he is omni-
scient. *Spektor, N° 565.*
9. Existence; state of being; validity; state of actual opera-
tion.
- I know him a notorious liar;
Think him a great way fool, solely a coward;
Yet these fix'd evils fit to fit in him,
That they take *place*, when virtue's fleety bones
Look bleak in the cold wind. *Shakesp.*
- These fair overtures, made by men well esteem'd for ho-
nest dealing, could take no *place*. *Hayward.*
- They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain; for
they take *place* in the stoutest natures. *Bacon.*
- With faults confess'd commission'd her to go,
If pity yet had *place*, and reconcile her foe. *Dryden.*
- Where arms take *place*, all other pleasures are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain. *Dryden.*
- To the joy of mankind, the unhappy omen took not
place. *Dryden's Dedication to his Fables.*
- Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more excellent than
the first design; though Virgil must be still excepted, when
that perhaps takes not *place*. *Dryden's Preface to Ovid.*
- Mixt government, partaking of the known forms received
in the schools, is by no means of Gothic invention, but
hath *place* in nature and reason. *Swift.*
- It is stupidly foolish to venture our salvation upon an experi-
ment, which we have all the reason imaginable to think
God will not suffer to take *place*. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
10. Rank; order of priority.
- The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center
Observe degree, priority and *place*. *Shakesp.*
11. Precedence; priority. This sense is commonly used in the
phrase *take place*.
- Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronius should take *place* of me,
And Fulvia come i' the rear. *Benj. Jonson's Catiline.*
- There would be left no measures of credible and incredible,
if doubtful propositions take *place* before self-evident. *Locke.*
- As a British freeholder, I should not scruple taking *place*
of a French marquis. *Addison's Freeholder.*
12. Office; public character or employment.
- Do you your office, or give up your *place*,
And you shall well be spared. *Shakesp.*
- If I'm traduc'd by tongues that neither know
My faculties nor person;
'Tis but the fate of *place*, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*
- The horsemen came to Lodronius, as unto the most valiant
captain, beseeching him, instead of their treacherous gene-
ral, to take upon him the *place*. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

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- Is not the bishop's bill deny'd;
And we still threaten'd to be try'd?
You see the king embraces
Those counsels he approv'd before;
Nor doth he promise, which is more;
That we shall have their *places*. *Denham.*
- Pensions in private were the senate's aim;
And patriots for a *place* abandon'd fame. *Garth.*
- Some magistrates are contented, that their *places* should
adorn them; and some study to adorn their *places*, and reflect
back the lustre they receive from thence. *Atterbury.*
13. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession;
not opposition.
- Avenge not yourselves, but rather give *place* unto wrath. *Romans, xii. 19.*
- He took a stride, and to his fellows cry'd,
Give *place*, and mark the difference if you can,
Between a woman warrior and a man. *Dryden.*
- Victorious York did first, with fam'd success,
To his known valour, make the Dutch give *place*. *Dryden.*
- The rustick honours of the scythe and share,
Give *place* to swords and plumes the pride of war. *Dryden.*
14. Ground; room.
- Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no *place* in
you. *Jo. viii. 37.*
- There is no *place* of doubting, but that it was the very
same. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*
- To **PLACE.** *v. a.* [*placere*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To put in any place, rank or condition.
- Place* such over them to be rulers. *Ex. xviii. 21.*
- He *placed* forces in all the fenced cities. *2 Chro. xvii. 2.*
- Those accusations had been more reasonable, if *placed* on
inferior persons. *Dryden's Aeneas.*
2. To fix; to settle; to establish.
- God or nature has not any where *placed* any such juris-
diction in the first born. *Locke.*
3. To put out at interest.
- 'Twas his care
To *place* on good security his gold. *Pope.*
- PLACER.** *n. f.* [*from place*.] One that places.
- Sovereign lord of creatures all,
Thou *placer* of plants, both humble and tall. *Spenser.*
- PLACID.** *adj.* [*placidus*, Latin.]
1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.
- It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of
the spirits, that men's actions be free. *Bacon.*
2. Soft; kind; mild.
- That *placid* aspect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate my evil state,
Would stand between me and thy father's ire. *Milton.*
- PLACIDLY.** *adv.* [*from placid*.] Mildly; gently.
- If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a
piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved uniformly and
placidly before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate
and scatter abroad particles of the iron. *Boyle.*
- The water easily insinuates itself into, and *placidly* diffends
the tubes and vessels of vegetables. *Woodward.*
- PLACIT.** *n. f.* [*placitum*, Lat.] Decree; determination.
- We spend time in defence of their *placits*, which might
have been employed upon the universal author. *Glanvill.*
- PLACQUET.** or *plaguet.* *n. f.* A petticoat.
- You might have pinch'd a *plaguet*, it was senseless. *Shak.*
- The bone-ach is the curse dependant on those that war for
a *plaguet*. *Shakesp. Troilus and Cressida.*
- PLAGIARISM.** *n. f.* [*from plagiary*.] Theft; literary adop-
tion of the thoughts or works of another.
- With great impropriety, as well as *plagiarism*, they have
most injuriously been transferred into proverbial maxims. *Swi.*
- PLAGIARY.** *n. f.* [*from plagiarius*, Lat.]
1. A thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings
of another.
- The ensuing discourse, lest I chance to be traduced for a
plagiary by him who has played the thief, was one of those
that, by a worthy hand, were stolen from me. *South.*
- Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet
but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed sometimes to copy
and translate. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
2. The crime of literary theft. Not used.
- Plagiarism* had not its nativity with printing, but began when
the paucity of books scarce wanted that invention. *Brown.*
- PLAGUE.** *n. f.* [*plague*, Dutch; *plage*, Teut. *plaga*, Latin;
πλῆγμα.]
1. Pestilence; a disease eminently contagious and destructive.
- Thou art a bile,
A *plague*-sore or imbois'd carbuncle
In my corrupted blood. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
- The general opinion is, that years hot and moist are most
pestilential; yet many times there have been great *plagues* in
dry years. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
- Snakes, that use within thy house for shade,
Securely lurk, and, like a *plague*, invade
Thy cattle with venom. *May's Virgil's Georgicks.*
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